Vol. XXXIII No. 10,246.

WASHINGTON.

DISTRICT CORRUPTION. A RESOLUTION FOR A SPECIAL INVESTIGATING COM-MITTEE ADOPTED BY THE HOUSE-ANXIETY OF TRE DISTRICT OFFICIALS.

Washington, Feb. 2.—The District Government ficials appeared to think that by their presence at the House to-day they could possibly prevent the in-restigation which they knew Mr. Wilson of Indiana ded to urge. Gov. Shepherd was on the floor at an early hour, occupying the seat of Delegate Chipman, and a number of other officials anxiously paced the lobby. Several members came to consult with the Governor from thme to time during the morning hour, and at one time there was a group about him that looked as if it might be a caucus held to devise measures to ward off the threatening

Mr. Wilson was given the floor as soon as the reference of bills in the morning hour was concluded. Before offering the memorials and the resolution for an investigating committee, he made a statement exenerating the Speaker from any purpose hostile to the movement in not recognizing him last Monday He said that as soon as the Speaker learned the purpose for which he was seeking the floor, he told him be would recognize him when the West Virginia cases were disposed of; but that he (Mr. Wilson) had preferred to wait until to-day rather than submit his resolution to a thin House at a late hour. The Speaker further told him that if he had been sooner apprised of the nature of Mr. Wilson's resolution be could have managed to let it in at an earlier hour. Mr. Wilson's resolution provided for a joint celect committee of five Representatives and such number of Senators as the Senate shall determine, and directed the committee to investigate the charges made by the memorralists, and to inquire whether unlawful contracts have been made or illegal assessments levied or taxes collected; also as to the cost of the improvements made in the District, the indebtedness contracted, the correctness of measurements, and the amount of work done around Government property. To this, on motion of Mr. Kasson, were added instructions to report what changes are necessary in the organic act of the Distriet to protect its citizens and regulate the disburse ment of public money.

Mr. Poland objected very mildly to the resolution, saying that if an investigation was made there was no need of a special committee. The Standing Committee on the District could do the work. His object appeared to be to feel the pulse of the House cautiously, and see whether there was any hope of killing the resolution by a more determined epposition. The result did not encourage him Mr. Hale, the Chairman of the District Committee, said he thought a special committee should be raised. Mr. Eldredge agreed with him Mr. Platt was the only man who gave Mr. Poland any help, and he was cut off by objections at the beginning of his argument. Finding the tide all running one way, Delegate Chipman, who had been standing by Gov. Shepherd, keenly watching the proceedings, tried to make a virtue of the disagreeable necessity, and said that the District government had never objected to being investigated, and did not now. Mr. Wilson's resolution was then adopted, Yeas, 129; Nays not counted.

A half hour later the Speaker named the House branch of the Committee as follows: Messrs, Wilson (Rep., Ind.), Hale (Rep., N. Y.), Hub-

bell (Rep., Mich.), Clymer (Dem., Penn.), and Jewett The friends of a fair investigation are entirely satisfied with this Committee, and say that it is an

able and impartial one. CLAIM THAT THE UNITED STATES IS INDEBTED TO

[GENERAL PRESS DISPATOR.] Washington, Feb. 2.—The Government of the District of Columbia claims that the United States Government owes it about \$1,500,000 for the improvement of streets in the vicinity of the public buildings and reservations. The unpaid contractors and employés have been expecting the realization of this sum through an appropriation by Congress, but owing to the delay of such appropriation contractors and others are selling improvement, water, and sewer certificates at a sacrifice to meet their respective obligations. The investigation just ordered into the affairs of the District Government will probably be of long continuance, and the subject of the United States' mdebtedness to the District will not be considered until the investigation shall have been concluded. Meantime not only the District Government and those to whom it is indebted will be damaged by the delay, but the business of the citizens at large will be unfavorably af-

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

THE FINANCE RESOLUTIONS POSTPONED AND THE BANKRUPT BILL TAKEN UP BY THE SENATE-SPECULATIONS AS TO THE PROBABLE RESULT ON THE CURRENCY PROBLEM. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TELEUNE.]

Washington, Feb. 2.-The Senate, just before it adjourned this afternoon, passed from the Louisiana question, without disposing of it, to the House bill repealing the ban'truptcy act with the amendments of the Judiciary Committee, to amend instead of to repeal the law. This action postpones a vote on the currency resolutions at least two weeks. The division in the Judiciary Committee on the subject of bankruptcy legislation makes it highly improbable that any agreement can be reached on that question before the end of the week, at the earliest. Then, should the currency resolutions be at once taken up several days will be consumed by Senators who have written speeches yet undelivered, and three or four more which will be taken up with extemporaneous debate, before the Senate will agree to vote.

The friends of the antagonistic measures looking to inflation and resumption have been making a careful canvass of the Senate within the past few days, with a view to ascertaining what the vote will probably be when it is reached. The result has been that both sides have been astonished to find how equally the Senate is divided on this question. The inflationists, who will make the vote on the amendment proposed by Mr. Ferry of Michigan a test, claim that they have a majority of four, should the Senate be full when the vote is taken; but in order to obtain this majority they have to count several Senators in the affirmative who do not like the indefinite form of Mr. Ferry's amendment, and would prefer to have it state explicitly the amount of additional currency it is proposed to issue, and whether it shall be put out by the National banks or by the Government. For instance, several Western Senators believe that more paper money is needed, but are hardly ready to commit themselves to an indefinite scheme of in flation. If the resolution limited the amount of new currency to fifty or seventy-five millions, they would vote for it without hesitation, but they desire that the resolution shall fix some limit, Several other Senators, also from the West, are in favor of the issue of more money, but they desire to see it put out in the shape of National bank bills, which they hope will gradually displace the green backs altogether. Others still, wish to see the increase in

the shape of Treasury notes. The Resumptionists are equally sanguine not only of defeating Mr. Ferry's amendment, but also of passing a resolution looking to a speedy return to specie payments. This party in the Senate is not. towever, any more united as to the method that should be adopted than the other. Some will favor Mr. Bayard's substitute, which, however, is not likely to pass, and it is difficult to predict upon which form of the resolution the Anti-Inflationists

will unite their strength. Equators all agree that no positive prediction as NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1874.

to what disposition the Senate will make of this question would now be safe, even if the character of each Senator's vote was known, because it rarely happens that a full vote is east in the Senate on any question, and the division on this is so close that a few absentees might change the result. Wellinformed lookers-on from the outside believe that neither a measure looking to resumption nor one of inflation will be passed, but think that after both have been defeated some measure like that proposed in the House (to legalize the issue of the \$44,000,000 of canceled greenbacks that Secretary Richardson is so rapidly disposing of will be agreed to by a small majority, not exceeding six or seven in a full Senate. None of the introconvertibility bond schemes have any chance of passing the Senate.

The Hon. Amasa Walker made an interesting argument before the Banking and Currency Committee to-day, to show the evils of an irredeemable and depreciated paper currency. He presented some interesting statistics of the prices of the leading articles of Western produce now and before the war, to support his position that the Western farm ers are the chief sufferers from our vicious currency system. They get lower prices for everything they have to sell, according to these statistics, than they did in 1820, while by reason of the depreciated carrency they are oblized to pay very much higher prices for all articles which they buy. Instead of their condition being improved by inflation, Mr. Walker said it would be made much worse, the only remedy for their troubles being, in his opinion, a return te specie nowments.

THE PREPARATION OF ESTIMATES. MR. BOUTWELL INTRODUCES A BILL TO CONSOLIDATI AND REVISE THE LAWS ON THE SURJECT-THE

INY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.-The necessity of a better system in the preparation of the Annual Book of Estimates was never more apparent than during the early part of the present session of Congress, wher members of both Houses and the people were at tempting to ascertain from Mr. Richardson's tables just how much money it cost to carry on the operations of the Government last year, and how much it would be necessary to expend during the next year. The introduction of a bill by Mr. Boutwell, to-day, to consolidate and revise the laws relating to this subject was, therefore, very timely. One of the important provisions of the bill, which is very long,

That whenever an estimate shall be submitted for any specific public work or improvement, it shall be accompanied by a detailed estimate of the whole cost of the work, and all subsequent estimates for any such work shall show the originally estimated cost, the whole amount previously appropriated, and the amount cx pended; and where a subsequent estimate shall ask for an appropriation beyond the originally estimated cost, the reason for the excess shall be fully stated.

In regard to estimates for salaries, it is propose to require the Secretary of the Treasury, when they exceed the amount appropriated during the previous year, to state fully the cause of the increase and to give the several items that compose it. A blow is struck at the practice of placing household servants on the pay-rolls of the Departments, by a provision that estimates for contingent, incidental or miscellaneous expenses, shall in no case include salaries or compensation of any kind. Money goes out of the Treasury in two ways, by special appropriation by Congress and by permanent appropria tion, or by the passage of an act that money shall be paid annually for any given purpose. The latter kind of appropriations are not subject to the annual supervision of Congress, and sometimes go on for years after the occasion for which they were created has passed. In fact, the majority of Congress know very little about the amounts or objects of these permanent appropriations.

Mr. Boutwell's bill proposes that the Annual Book of Estimates shall include a full statement of all permanent appropriations, both specific and indefinite remaining in force at the time it is prepared, with the date of the law providing it and a reference to the statutes at large, showing where the act may be found. Another important addition to the Book of Estimates proposed in this bill is a report by appropriations of the amount expended under each head during the four preceding fiscal years. The thirty first section of the bill proposes to make it unlawfu for any department of the Government to expend the appropriations for that year, or to involve the Government in any contract for the future payment of money in excess of such appropriations.

CURRENT TOPICS AT THE CAPITAL. GEN. HOWARD'S INDIAN NEGOTIATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Menday, Feb. 2, 1874. Gen. Vandever, United States Indian Inspector, has at the request of the Commissioner of Indian Affaire, written a letter in reply to statements made by army officers in regard to Indian affairs at the Tulerosa and Cochise Indian reservations in Arizona, and which de rives its chief interest from the light it throws on the result of Gen. Howard's labors a year ago. He says that the agent reports the number of Indians on the Cochise reservation as 1,123, though the average issue of rations has not exceeded 1,000. Among those thus fed are 300 or 400 who belong at Tulerosa, and who leave their reserva tion without permission. These Indians are difficult to restrain from depredations, and join with a part of Co chise's people in making raids into Mexico. Gen. Vandever also reports a conversation which he had with Cochise in October last. In regard to raids into Sonora the chief said that, in making peace with the United States through Gen. Howard, he had not made peace with Mexico. At the same time, if his people went over into Mexico to commit depredations, they did so with out his knowledge or consent. Gen. Vandever remarks upon this interview:

Whatever may have been Gen. Heward's understand wintever may have been deep. Howard's understanding of the agreement he made with Cochise, the latter
evidently does not regard it as prohibiting his people
from going into Mexico. I was informed by Gov. Safford
of Arizona and by others that there are one or two
towns in Mexico not far from the borders with which
the Indianagof this reservation maintain peace, and
where bad Indians can dispose of stock stolen from our
side of the line in exchange for ammunition and whisky.

The General speaks very hopefully of the presen policy of the Government toward the Apaches, and ex-presses the belief that if it is continued two or three years longer, all trouble with them will cease.

REPRESENTATIVE TYNER'S POSTAL BILL. The bill reported by Representative Typer in the House to-day, amendatory of the postal laws, provides that on newspapers and periodicals not exceeding four ounces in weight, sent from a known office of publication to regular and bona fide subscribers, postage shall be charged at the following rates per quarter pound namely: On publications issued less frequently than once a week, 2 cents; issued once a week, 3 cents; issued twice a week, 6 cents; three times a week, 9 cents; six times a week, 18 cents, and daily, 21 cents; and ap addi tional rate shall be charged for each additional four onners weight, provided that one copy of weekly newspapers may be sent to each subscriber thereof in the county where they are printed and published free of postage, and publish ers of newspapers and periodicals may mutually exchange their publications, not exceeding one copy in each exchange, free of postage. All miscellaneous matter of the third class, including books, flexible patterns samples of ores, metals, minerals, and merchandise sample cards, photographic paper, letter envelopes postal envelopes, and wrappers, cards printed or un printed, and on all matter not chargeable with letter rates, or by law excluded from the mails, the postage shall be one cent for each two ounces or fractional part of two ounces, and that the maximum weight of all such packages shall not exceed four ounces. It shall be lawful for any person to write to any book, pamphlet, periodical, magazine, or other matter of the third class, a brief form of presentation, or write his or her name on the wrapper thereof, or the number and name of the articles inclosed, without additional postage.

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

It is evident that the House is bent upon restoring the franking privilege. So impatient are a large majority of the members to enjoy the sweet boon of loading the mails at the public expense with the cords of worthles documents that have accumulated in the Capital, they would not wait until the Post-Office Committee could report its bill, when called in revolar order, but they suspended the rules to-day and set apart Feb. 12 for the deration of the bill. An effort was made to preven a Yea and Nay vote on the motion, but this failing, 164 would-be frankers faced the record. The negative vot was only 66. It is characteristic of the statesmanehit of the period that the bill which the House is in such hurry to pass, while reviving the worst and most bur densome features of the old franking abuse, is ingent ously given the form of a measure to disseminate infor-mation by providing the people with the document-printed by order of Congress.

THE PROPOSED REORGANIZATION OF THE STATE DE PARTMENT.

A bill which has the full approval of Secretary Fish for the reorganization of the State Department will soon ed in the House. It provides for one Secre tary and three assistant secretaries instead of the two Claims and establishes the office of Solicitor of the De partment of State. The business of the Department it s proposed to divide among six bureaus, namely: Index and Archives; 2. Accounts; 3. Rolls and Library 4. Statistics; 5. Dipiomatic; 6. Consular. The bill proposes to create the office of Principal Translator, and elerical ferce of the Department is to be increased from 35 to 42. The present expenses of the Department are \$44.800. Should this bill pass the expenses would be \$102,600, and it is proposed to provide for this increase by restoring the tax upon passporte, placing it at five do

There is no end to the petty leaks in the Treasury that light. To-day the Appropriations Committee decided to cut off the allowance for horses and carriages for the Clerk, Sergeant-at-Arms, and Doorkeeper. The naval appropriation for horses and vehicles for the use of the House has been \$10,000, of which about half went to pay for teams to carry the mail to and from the lodgings o members. The other half maintained vehicles unde the control of the three officers above mentioned, which were supposed to be in some way needed for the public business, although what uses they were put to was never definitely known. There was, in fact, very little use for them except for the convenience and pleasure of the officers themselves, and the Committee think they can just as well be dispensed with.

REVENUE TARIFF IN THE HOUSE The revenue tariff men were never weaker in the House than at present. They had a muster of their forces to-day, and rallied only 83 men. No question had arisen during the session to divide the House upon the tariff, and how much strength the opponents of protectio possessed was a matter of conjecture, until Mr. Niblack threw in a resolution instructing the Ways and Mean Committee to revise the tariff in the interests of revenue and to emancipate commerce from all unnecessary re strictions. On a vote by tellers the resolution was jected by a vote of 53 to 22. Under the new rule the Yeas and Nays could not be had, because a majority did not second the demand for a suspension of the rule. The vote so exposed the weakness of the revenue tariff movement that there will probably be nothing more

THE PROPOSED ARMING OF THE MILITIA. It looks as if the effort to induce Congress to pass bill providing for arming and equipping the whole of the mintin of the United States might be a job of the arms manufacturers, who would b cipally benefited by it. Resolutions of the New-Jersey Legislature recommending the passage of this bill were read in the House to-day. The only argument in behalf of the measure contained in the resolutions, was that it was a great burden upon the States to be obliged to buy arms for their militia, as if it would be no burden to any body if the United States paid the bill. Under the preent arrangement, the States that want to encourage heliday soldiering can do so at their own cost, and the States that do not are not taxed to pay the expense This seems to be about as fair a plan as can be devised. AN EXTRAVAGANT PRACTICE.

Mr. Cobb of Kausas called the attention of the House to-day to a practice existing in the War Department that is the reverse of economical. He said that while \$1,000,000, and the only way any part of the debt could b collected was by making the road transport troops and supplies, large sums of money were paid to the Atchi son, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad for the transporta tion of men and supplies destined for points in Nev Mexico, which could just as well go over the Kansas Pacific, and practically cost the Government nothing. On Mr. Cobb's motion the raise were suspended so as to make an amendment to correct this abuse in order when the Army bill comes up.

THE NEW-ORLEANS TOW-BOAT MONOPOLY. A resolution offered by Mr. Stone of Missouri, dire ing the Commerce Committee to investigate the tow boat monopoly at the mouth of the Mississippi, and to inquire into the allegations that the company have bstructed the work of improving the channel over the bar, was opposed by Mesers. O'Neill and Negley with a persistence that led to the belief that some of their con stituents are stockheiders in the profitable monopoly They found themselves entirely alone in this opposition. After 144 members had gone through the tellers in the affirmative, Mr. Negley insisted that the other side should be counted, and marched through solitary and alone, amid roars of laughter.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 2, 1874.

A thrifty son of Israel, who does odd jot bout the Capitol, and who is regarded as wonderfully quick in seeing ways to make money, has illustrated the folly of printing public documents. The 13 large volumes published last year and known as the "Ku Klux Report," being the testimony taken by the Joint Klux Report," being the testimony taken by the Joint-Committee on Southern Outrages, together with the various reports, were printed at the public expense, and at great cost. Every member of Congress was entitled to 20 sets of this report or 200 volumes. The young man above referred to, was bright enough to see that no Democrat would care to send the documents to his constituents, and so he went to each Democratic member and obtained an order for his twenty sets. These orders he presented at the document room, where he received his thousands of volumes. These he loaded into the wagons he had provided for the purpose, and gayly drove to a junk shop, where he disposed of Administration arguments at the rate of three and a half cents per pound—realizing, it is said, 80 for his trouble.

Mr. Pheins of New Jersey to-day introduced and had

Mr. Phelps of New-Jersey to-day introduced and had referred to the House Committee on Foreign Affairs a bill supplementary to the act to carry into effect the Convention of Nov. 8, 1858, between the United States and China. The bill proposes to permit claimants against what is usually known as the Chinese Indemnity Fund to bring suit in the Court of Claims, and regulates the proceedings of said Court in such cases.

The House Committee on Territories is making little progress with the Utah bill. The members who are in favor of the anti-Mormon legislation it proposes do not see how it can be made to appear consistent to deprive the Utah people of some of the most important pri-leges of self-government enjoyed by the citizens of the other Territories, for the purpose of striking at i-evil practices of Brigham Young's followers.

Gen. Humphreys has decided in favor of the views of Major Howell concerning the Fort St. Philip Canal, and will send his report to Congress on Thursday. It seems probable that Congress will make appropriations to begin the work at an early day.

The President sent to the Senate to-day one nomina tion, namely: Thomas O. Osborn, Illinois, to be Minister Resident of the United States to the Argentine Republic. | For Regular Report of Congressional Proceedings see Eighth Page.

A DARING BANK ROBBERY.

TITUSVILLE, Feb. 2 .- A special dispatch from Conneautville, Penn., gives an account of a daring and extensive robbery at that place last evening While the cashier of the First National Bank, D. D. W. liams, was writing at his desk he heard a rap at the side upon him, bound and gagged him, and succeeded in making their escape with \$14,000 in currency and \$30,000 in United States bonds. Mr. Williams was found this morning unconscious, but recovered consciousness in two hours after being released. Upon opening the door two masked men sprang

THE LOUISIANA FUNDING SCHEME.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 2 .- In reply to the protest of Louisiana bondholders published in the New-York newspapers against the funding scheme, Gov. Kellogg makes a statement that \$4,000,000 worth bonds, mostly held by the signers of this protest, were ssued by his predecessor to the Chattanooga Rallroad without adequate consideration to the State, and that \$2,500,000 worth of these bonds were issued in the night and harried out of the State on a special train, there being no record of them in any office of the State. He claims that "many holders of meritorious bonds have signified their acceptance of the scheme."

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 2.-Deputy U. S. Marshal Wyatt arrived in this city last night with five of the prisoners arrested in Henry County. While bringing the prisoners down on the steamer General Lytle, Wm Smoot, an alleged leader in Ku-Kiux depredations, man aged to escape. Wyatt found no difficulty in making the arrests, the prisoners offering no resistance. All were arrested on warrants issued by U. S. Commissioner Morriweather of this district.

FOREIGN NEWS.

THE BRITISH ELECTIONS.

IMPORTANT ADDITIONAL GAINS BY EITHER LIB-ERALS OR CONSERVATIVES—SUCCESS OF HOME RULERS IN KILKENNY AND KERRY COUNTIES-MR. DISRAELI OPPOSED TO THE REPEAL OF THE INCOME TAX-ME. GLADSTONE'S DEFENSE OF HIS FINANCIAL POLICY. LONDON, Monday, Peb. 2, 1874.

Dispatches show that there were 56 Parliamentary elections last week, resulting in the return of 25 Liberals and 31 Conservatives. The additional re-

turns show no gains for either party. It was Denzil Ouslow, the Conservative candidate, who was elected in Guildford on Saturday His opponent was Guildford Onslow, Liberal, who

represented the borough in the late Parliament. The return of the Right Hon. Robert Lowe from London University, to-morrow, without opposition, is regarded as cortain.

A dispatch to The Times from Dublin says that in

spite of the short time allowed for preparation for the Parliamentary elections, many have announced themselves as candidates in Ire-

Elections were held to-day at Cambridge University and in West Norfolk and MidLincolnshire They resulted in the return of six Conservative nt epposition. In the districts of Bedfordshire the vote was close, and the result is divided between the parties.

Mr. Disraeli has declared against the repeal of the ncome tax, and the Liberals are making every use of the fact in the present canvass.

Midnight .- Members of Parliament were to-day nominated without opposition by 18 county and three borough constituencies in England and Wales, and 26 Conservatives and 13 Liberals were returned.

Three Liberals and two Conservatives were turned in Scotland, and six Conservatives, two Home Rulers, and two Liberals, in Ireland. No party made any gains to-day except the Home

Rulers, in Kilkenny and Kerry Counties. The Right Hon. Thomas E. Taylor and Mr. J. Y. Hamilton were returned by Dublin County, and the Right Hon. John T. Ball and the Hon. David R. Plankett by Dublin University. All are Conservatives, and represented the same constituencies in the last Parliament.

Mr. Gladstone addressed an assemblage of 5,000 people at Newcross to-day. He confuted the state ment of Baron Rothschild, that the proposed remission of taxes would cause a loss to the revenue of nine millions sterling, which would have to be made good by new taxation. He declared that the Government placed its reliance on the equitable adjustment of existing taxes and the practice of rigid economy. He called attention to the fact that the Opposition leader would not promise the total abolition of the income tax, or any measure of relief for the general consumer.

There was some fighting at Sheffield to-day, and the police were obliged to protect Messrs. Mundella and Chamberlain, the Liberal candidates, from the violence of Mr. Roebuck's supporters.

The Conservative candidate has been elected in Wakefield by 188 majority, in place of Mr. Beaumont, the late Liberal member, while in Westbury, which was represented in the last Parliament by Mr. Phipps, a Liberal-Conservative, the Liberal candidate has been returned by a majority of 22. Wholesale bribery is charged against the Conservatives in Wakefield, and a petition will be brought to unseat

In Warrington Mr. Peter Rylands, the former Liberal member, has been defeated, the Conservative contestant having a majority of 180. In 1868 Mr. Rylands was returned by only 27 majority. Mr. Whalley, the friend of the Tichborne claimant,

has been reelected in Peterborough. Two Liberal members have been returned from Macelesfield.

The voting in Bristol to-day was very close. Both parties claim the victory; but the counting of the

rotes is not yet completed. Mr. Thomas Hughes has withdrawn from the elec tion in Marylebone, submitting to the opinion of the Attorney-General, who declared his chances of success were not equal to those of Mr. Grant, the other Liberal nominee. Mr. Hughes appealed to and accepted the decision of the Attorney-General to avoid

division of the party and its possible defeat in the pending election in Marylebone. LONDON, Tuesday, Feb. 3-4 a. m. The floor of a factory in Bury, Lancashire, where Liberal meeting was held, gave way yesterday and precipitated a large number of people to the story below. Six persons were killed, and it is feared

THE PERSIAN CONCESSION.

many are fatally injured.

STATEMENT BY BARON REUTER-NEGOTIATIONS AT

TEHERAN. LONDON, Monday, Feb. 2, 1874.

Baron Reuter denies in toto the statement of The London Daily Post, to the effect that he asked six months' igrace of the Shah before beginning work under the Persian concession. The Baron says the works were actually begun in advance of the stipulated time, and are proceeding. The latest telegrams from Teheran give assurances of an early and satisfactory settlement of some open questions.

THE STEAMER GENERAL SHERMAN. HER DEPARTURE FROM ASPINWALL FOR THE UNITED

PANAMA, Jan. 22 .- The United States steamer Wyoming left Aspinwall on the 14th inst., taking with her the filibustering steamer General Sherman, for trial n the United States courts. The Colombian authorities did not want to let her go out of their waters, and think she should have been tried in a Colombian court, and they still hold possession of the ship's papers, found on board when she arrived. Capt. Cushing has been board when she arrived. Capt. Capt. Capt. thanked by the Government of Guatemala for thus ridding Central America of a standing menace to the

THE ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

POLITICAL PURPOSES OF GEN. CORRECCO. PANAMA, Jan. 22.-The City of Panama and he Isthmus in general continue in a state of tranquillity. Gen. Correoso having finished his mission as Minister of Colombia to Central America, returned to this city by the last steamer from Central America. His object nov is to proceed to Bogota to contest his seat there as cenator, on the ground that his election to that post, effected under a constitutional and not a revolutionar regimen, is more legitimate than those of Senators named by the late Constituent Assembly. The present Government apparently does not trouble itself about the matter, nor has it asked the General for any explanations as to the hostilities he headed against this city and the Government of President Neira.

DISORDERS IN CENTRAL AMERICA. THE PROVISIONAL PRESIDENT OF HONDURAS SHUT

UP IN AMAPALA-A NEW PRESIDENT PROCLAIMED BY HIS FORMER SUPPORTERS.

PANAMA, Jan. 23 .- There is everywhere the prospect of peace for Central America, except in rela-tion to the affairs of Honduras. Chiefly through the in-

ercession of the English and United States Ministers, the war with Costa Rica was prevented, and affairs put in a favorable condition for a settlement of all question between Honduras and Nicaragua. Such being the case and the allied forces of Guatemals and Salvador, in union with Honduras, having succeeded in frustrating the fillbustering invasion headed by Palacios and later by Col. Tinoco, it was expected that these forces would retire to their respective homes and leave Honduras to regulate her own internal affairs. Marshal Gonzales, it seems, was not satisfied with Schor Arias, the Provisonal President of Honduras; why, is not yet clearly understood. At all events, the public was startled to earn that the Marshal had erdered Senor Arias to be aperseded and that Senor Leiva had been proclatmed in his place. The refusal of the people and the existing Government to acquiesce in this high-handed method of settling the affairs of Honduras, caused the attack on

Amapala by the Marshal. In this disagreeable state of affairs Nicaragua interfered and demanded that the Marshal should suspend hostilities, which has been done. The news by the steamer to the lith inst. is that Seflor Arias was shut up in Comayagua, with the combined forces of his recent silles (Salvador and Guatemala) waiting outside to see what he will do. Seflor Lelyn, who is, of course, with his protectors outside, is considered in a false position. As President of Honduras he would soon have a bill of war expenses presented for payment by his former allies. This he could not pay, if he wished to, with an empty treasury, and if he did pay he would be considered a traiter to Honduras. Seflor Leiva, however, has established his government at Tegmelgaipa, and issues dy-sheets against

see fair play.

The press of Guatemala declares that she has no desire to add in coercing Honduras into any measure to which the majority of its people are averse.

EARTHQUAKE IN CANADA. QUEBECK, Feb. 2-A sharp shock of eartharthquake was distinctly feit at Father Point yesterday afternoon. It shook stoves and everything movable in

10 miles below the city. It appears to have come from the ROMOUSKI, Canada, Feb. 2. Two distinct shocks of earthquake were felt here yesterday between the hours of 2:30 and 3 o'clock,

houses of the village. The shock was also felt about

THE CONTEST WITH THE ULTRAMONTANES.

PARIS, Monday, Feb. 2, 1874. A profound sensation has been caused at Versailles by articles in the Nord Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, urging restrictions on the freedom of the Church and the Ultramontane press of France and

ILLNESS OF BARON ROTHSCHILD.

LONDON, Monday, Feb. 2, 1874.
Baron Meyer de Rothschild, late member of Parliament for Hythe, is very ill. At one time he was thought to be sinking rapidly, but his physicians an-nounce this afternoon that he is improving.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT CONSTANTINOPLE. CONSTANTINOPLE, Monday, Feb. 2, 1874. A fire in this city last night destroyed more than a hundred bouses, including the residence of the Grand Vizier.

ELECTIONS IN ALSACE.

Paris, Monday, Feb. 2, 1874. In Alsace, the French candidates for the German Reichstag have been elected by overwhelming

FOREIGN NOTES. Spain has provisionally recalled her diplomatic representatives from Berlin, Vienna, and several The Archbishops and Bishops of Chili have

protested against making the study of religion optional A great fire took place at Iquiqui, Peru, on

the 29th of December, destroying nearly two squares. The loss is estimated at \$200,000. A vessel has arrived at Portsmouth, England, from the Gold Coast of Africa, with 100 invalid soldiers, lately belonging to the Ashantee expedition.

In the State of Antioquia, while some men were digging in search of a salt spring, they came upon the skeleton of a mastodon. The tusks weighed more Commander W. K. Mayo, United States

Navy, took command of the United States steamer Omaha, at Panama, on the 26th uit., vice Capt. John C. Fobiger, who comes home. The Republic of Costa Rica having rid itself

of the war cloud that hung over it, is again turning a its attention to railroads and all other kinds of internal improvements. The arrival of the first locomotive at Cartage on the 15th of December last was the occasion The Resident Minister of the United States at Bogota, Mr. Scruggs, while in the presence of a

religious procession which was passing, refused to take off his hat, and thus became exposed to insulting treat-ment by some boys in the crowd, who regarded Mr. Scrugge's refusal as a deliberate insult to the religion of the people. The Commission appointed by the Govern

ment of Peru to examine into the guano supply report that immense strata of that valuable substance exist on the mainland. Exploring parties are to be sent to examine the north and south coasts to see how far these strata extend. In 1873 there were 35 departures of ships, with 11.634 tons of guano.

In Peru there is still a great scarcity money, and business is restricted accordingly. All the banks have acquiesced in the decree regulating the banks in the capital, requiring certain securities to lodged with the Government as guarantees of the issues, except the Bank of London, Mexico, and So America; but this latter commands the highest codence of the Republic. Confidence is felt that busing of all kinds will soon revive.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

FLEET DRILL OF THE NORTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON-GENERAL ORDER FROM ADMIRAL CASE-A MOCK ENGAGEMENT.

IST TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 .- The following has been received from a special correspondent:

KEY WEST, Feb. 2.-In accordance with the orders of the Admiral the vessels designed for the fleet exercise have taken position in the outer harbor. If the weather permits they will sail early to-morrow for the Tortugas. It is officially understood that the Tortugas is not a proper place for the exercise, and that after arriving there the principal officers of the fleet will confer and then proceed off Cape Romano to maneuver, the place being better adapted to their wants. The following General Order has been issued:

No. 6. The North fleet is hereby separated into three divisions, in the following order:
Van or right division, Commandant, Capt A. H. Rhind-1, Congress;
2. Ticonderogs; 3. Canadsigns; 4. Fortane.
Center division, Commandant Ranson-5, Colorado; 6, Washusett, 7, Shenandoah; 8, Wyoming.
Rear or left division, Commandant Nicholson-9, Lancaster; 10. Theometrics, Commandant Ranson—5, Cotorado; O, washing tit, 7, Shenandoah; 8, Wyoming, Commandant Nicholson—9, Lancaster; 10, Isaha, 11, Kamar; 12, Frankila, Ranson—6, Ranson—6

The senior officer of each division will command it, nd will wear a division flag at his main. He will lead his division when the right is front, and bring up the rear with the left in front. He will repeat the Admiral's signals, and when all the vessels of his command have answered, his signal will holst an answering pennant as an indication to the Admiral that the command are pre an Indication to the Admiral that the command are prepared to obey it. When all the divisional officers have hoisted their answering pennants, and the Admiral is ready, he will haul down his signal; the divisional officers haul down their signals and answering pennants at the same instant, and the signal is executed. From the moment of salling, each vessel will keep her distinguishing pennant hosted until she comes to anchor, when she will haul it down. When signal 413—"det under way"—is holsted, with the preparatory over it, and answered in the manner prescribed above, it will be hauled down, when each vessel will heave into a short stay and hoist her distinguishing pennant. So soon as all have their distinguishing pennant flying, Signal 413—"Get under way"—will be made by the Admiral, and when replied to as above directed, and the Admiral is ready, will be hauled down. All now weigh together. When signal 334—"Anchor"—is hoisted, with the preparatory over it, and properly answered, it will be hauled down. At this instant the fleet will slow to 3 knots. The Admiral will next hoist 324—"Anchor"—and the moment it is mastineaded each vessel will stop her engine without waiting for a signal from the divisional officers, letting go her anchor the moment it is hauled down. When the signal is made to get under weigh, the fleet will move out in column of vessels, with the van leading, unless another formation be signaled. If not otherwise directed, vessels will come to with their starboard aschors. All courses signaled are magnetic factical. Signals at night will be made with Coston lights, and the moment of execution denoted by the discharge of a gun. In cenclusion, the Commander-in-Chief calls particular attention to the explanations in the United States naval signal book of naval tactics of 1814, whose precepts must be rigidly adhered to by commanding officers.

Exer Admiral, U. S. N., commanding the U. S. naval force on the North Atlantic station, flagship Wabash, first rate.

Exer Admiral on the Wabash will have n pared to obey it. When all the divisional officers have

irst rate. w West, Fla., Jan. 31, 1874.

The Admiral on the Wabash will have no particular station, but will move as occasion requires. The inten-tion is to exercise the flect in steam evolutions according Chief of Staff. The cruise will probably require from a month to six weeks, and if deemed advisable will end in a mock engagement in which the monitors will probably NAVAL ORDERS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 .- Acting Assistant Sur-

Hospital at Norfolk; Lieut, R. M. Cutts has been de-tached from the Powhatan and ordered to the Hydro-graphic Office; Lieut, C. R. Meeke has been ordered to the Canandagua.

ALBANY.

THE SHORT SESSION QUESTION. RESOLUTION TO ADJOURN AT THE END OF A HUNDRED DAYS LAID ON THE TABLE. (BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)

ALBANY, Feb. 2.—Only a bare quorum was present

in either house this evening, and the business transacted was unimportant. Mr. Lincoln called from the table his joint resolution for an adjournment sine die at the expiration of the hundred days, and advocated its adoption; but Mr. Batcheller oppos it and pronounced it the "sheerest bune While he was in favor of an adjournment at the earliest day possible, it was not possible at this stage of the session to foretell what the condition of business before the Legislature would be at the time fixed by the resolution for adjournment. If it were adopted, it would in all probability have to be reconsidered. He would promise the House that the General Appropriation bill and the Supply bill would be reported early this year and in ample time for the action of the Governor thereon before the expiration of the hundred days, but other legislation, judging from past experience, would not be completed by that time, and it was useless to pass resolutions for "buncombe" that would not be earried out. Mr. Lincoln's resolution was laid on the table by a vote of 32 to 28.

CURRENT TOPICS AT THE STATE CAPITAL. PROPOSED LEGISLATION FOR THIS CITY-THE BRIT-TON CASE-THE QUARANTINE COMMISSIONERSHIP.

ALBANY, Feb. 2.-A bill will be introduced to-morrow authorizing the City of New-York to guaran tee bonds of the Beach pneumatic underground quick transit scheme; also a bill to authorize the construction of a railroad tunnel under the Hudson River, from some point between Chambers and Fourteenth-sta, to the Jer

It is said that Gov. Dix will appounes his decision in he Britton case this week. It is generally conceded that Britton will be removed, but who is to be his auccessor s not known.

It is also reported that the Governor has concluded to reappoint Richard Schell Quarantine Commissioner.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS. NEW BILLS INTRODUCED-A VOTE ON THE SHORT

SESSION QUESTION. SENATE ALBANT, Feb, 2, 1874. Petitions were presented as fellows:

By Mr. LEDWITH-Asking the Legislature to cause the City of New-York to issue bonds in denominations of

By Mr. Robertson-For the exemption of bonds and mortgages from taxation Mr. Boots introduced a bill providing that the Controller of the City of New-York, in the name of the com

monalty, be directed to create and issue, at such time and in such amounts as shall be required by the Depart ment of Public Parks, for the improvement and regula tion of the several parks and public places under the control of that Department of Public Parks, and also for the construction and equipment of a meteor and astronomical observatory in Central Park, a public stock to be denominated the "City Parks Improvement Fund," the amount not to exceed \$1,000,000; such sum to be in addition to all amounts heretofore authorized by law; such bonds to be redeemable within 30 years.

Adjourned. ASSEMBLY.

Mr. Spencer presented a memorial from Wm. Haw, jr., asking that the seat for the XXIst Assembly District of New-York be awarded to him. Referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

By J. W. SMITH-To prevent extertion by the Buffalo By J. W. Gastle Gas Companies.

By Mr. McQueen—To authorize! Edward C. Rowe.

By Mr. McQueen—To authorize! Edward C. Rowe.

Francis Moran, Wm. A. Merrill, Bend. F. Judson, Lewis

May and others, to construct a radicoad from Fortysecondest, North River, and along said street, with

double track, to Madison-ave. This is the ninth bill introduced for the same purpose.

Mr. Lincoln called up his concurrent resolution fixing

upon Wednesday, April 18, as the day for the final ad-ournment of the Legislature, and said that the people

expected an early adjournment, especially as a short session had been promised.

Mr. Batcheller opposed the resolution, saving that at this stage of the session it was utterly impracticable to fix upon the day for adjournment. He was in favor of an early adjournment, and he would do all in his power to bring it about. He would like to see the House go at its; work with spirit, and at a later day fix the time. If the resolution was adopted now, it would be held in the Senate just as that body saw fit. He moved to lay the resolution on the table, which was carried-

Yens, 23; Nays, 28, as follows: [Republicans in rowan,

	Complete Service Court Services		
Democrata	in italies, Inde	ependents in s	mali caps.]
		YEAR.	
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ALYORD,	Comstock.	Holziea.	Sinon,
Batcheller,	Donishue.	Law.	Nices,
Bennett.	Parcar,	Lynde.	Smith, J. W.
Berri,	Fish.	McQueen,	Stover.
Bostwick.	Frote,	Nice.	Thorn.
Braman.	Griffin.	Quality.	Torresend.
Brown,	Hanrahan,	Sandford,	Wood, C. B.
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Badger,	Gregory.	Kahluha.	Persons,
Blessing,	Hammond,	Laserence,	Philpot.
Carpenfer,	Hayes,	Linea p.	Pope, G.,
Chadwick,	Healy,	Miller, E.,	Spinker.
Clark,	Houghton,	Murray,	Spencer, C. f.
			The same of the sa

The House went into Committee of the Whole, and acted as stated on the following bills:

In relation to County Treasurers, being Mr. Ham-mond's bill to secure more prompt returns to the State Treasurer. Progress reported. To amend the act to authorize the city and town of. Binghamton to purchase two toll bridges, and maintain them as free bridges. Ordered to a third reading. To take plank roads and turnpike roads in the County of Kings for public highways. Ordered to a third

Fixing the time for town meetings. Ordered to a third Adjourned.

A NEW TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT IN MASSACHU-

SETTS. Boston, Feb. 2,-A new Temperance movement—the visitation of barrooms by a band of praying men, in imitation of what is said to be the practice in some Western States-was decided upon in Boston to day by about twenty gentlemen, mostly clergymen identified with the State Temperance Alliance. They held a meeting at the office of Dr. Dio Lewis, and, after prolonged discussion as to where the experiment chould tried first, in which Dr. Lewis strengously favored taking a whole town in the name of equal rights and justice, Worcester was chosen on motion of S. S. Foster, who had no doubt that the movement would be crowned who had no doubt that the movement would be crowned by success there. It was voted that a Committee of rive be appointed, headed by Dr. Lewis, to visit Worcester and begin the movement in that city, and the following were selected: The Rev. Dr. McKeown, the Rev. Mr. Wilson, S. S. Foster of Worcester, and the Rev. Mr. Wood of Boston. Dr. Lewis said that while most people called him reckless, he was in reality a most timid, cautious person, and he dared not go there without he had ten good workers in the cause with him, and he moved that the Committee be increased to ten, which was done by adding the Rev. Mossrs. Blanchard, Bldwell, McCorney, and Chevins, and Dr. Marshall. The meeting then adjourned.

A PHILADELPHIA SAVINGS INSTITUTION CLOSED. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 2.-The Franklin Savy ings Fund closed its doors this morning, displaying a placard as follows: "Closed by order of the United States Court." A large number of poor persons buck money in the institution, as it allowed a larger rate of interest than most of the other saving funds, and many of these have feit the panic with great severity in con-sequence of their failure to obtain money due them. The Church of the Holy Trinity, Institution for the Bilind, and a large number of children had funds in the institution, and it was in the interest of the latter that the suit was brought. About the 1st of October the Board of Directors adopted a resolution enforcing a by-law which provides for a notice of three months for the withdrawal of sums of money exceeding \$500. Deposi-tors who had previously given notice of withdrawal were unable to outain funds, and were compelled again to give notice, and will now be further delayed by the bankruptcy preceedings. of these have felt the panic with great severity in con-

THE COLLEGE REGATTA QUESTION.

Bosron, Feb. 2 .- Capt. Dana of the Harvard rew and a delegate to the recent convention of rowing associations, has sent a letter to Mayor Waller of New-London, Conn., in which he asserts that Harvard boatmen are strongly opposed to the proposed regatta as Saratoga, and intinates that another convention will probably soon be called. He thinks New-London would be a suitable place for the regatta, provided certain conditions can be complied with by the authorities of that eith. geon Thomas Owens has been ordered to the Naval